



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BULLETIN OF THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

VOLUME I

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1906

NUMBER 5

REARRANGEMENT OF A PICTURE GALLERY AT THE MUSEUM

AS a first installment in the realization of the ideas set forth in the last number of the Bulletin, it has been decided to proceed with the rearrangement of a single gallery. For this purpose gallery No. 24 has been chosen, and the necessary repairs and redecorations are already nearing completion. It is hoped that early in April the gallery will be thrown open to the public. It is intended to bring together in this room, temporarily at least, a selection of the more important masterpieces which the Museum contains, scattered at present among works of inferior merit, the incongruity of which tends to detract from their effect. The new gallery will also contain a considerable number of works already acquired by the Museum, but not hitherto exhibited. One or two of these date from the earliest days of the Museum, while the majority are quite recent acquisitions. The exhibition will also contain one or two pictures of special importance and beauty loaned by private collectors. Notice of the precise date when the gallery will be open will be made public.

METALLIC REPRODUCTIONS OF FOREIGN ART

AS far back as 1873 the Trustees of the Museum ordered in London a small number of reproductions in metal of the gold and silversmiths' art of foreign nations, to be selected by Mr. George Wallis of the South Kensington Museum. Ten years afterward, through the liberality of the late Mr. Henry G. Marquand, an order was given for copies of some of the numerous

examples of plate to be found in the Imperial and other collections in Russia. These have now been moved to Gallery No. 9, where they have been rearranged according to countries and periods, in many cases under the name of the city in which they were made.

"It may be as well to notice briefly, a few of the principal pieces in this collection, their origin, and the public and private collections in which the originals are to be found.

"The Imperial collections from which selections have been made, are those of the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg, the Museum of the Imperial Hermitage adjoining, the armory at Tsarskoë-Selo (a few miles from the capital), the Treasury of the Kremlin, and of the Romanoff House at Moscow. The ecclesiastical establishments are the Treasury of the Patriarch, the Uspenski Sobor, or Cathedral Church of the Assumption, and the monastery at Troitsa, all in or near Moscow.

"The private collections are those of Count Chéréméteff, MM. Michel Botkine, Prince Golitzin, Count Bobrinski, and the Early Russian Text Society."

From the Winter Palace, nine pieces of the magnificent gold toilet service, known as that of the Empress Anna Ivanovna, were chosen; these are of Augsburg work, 1730-1740. The colossal wine-cistern (1734), of English workmanship, is also from this palace.

The selection from the Imperial Hermitage is chiefly remarkable for the objects discovered in the tombs at Kertch, or in its neighborhood in the Crimea, and for the works of gold in "early Russian," found in the northeast of Russia, and to the southeast of Siberia. From this collection, also, have been copied a large

bronze statuette of Louis XIV, a bronze fountain figure in the style of John of Bologna; and the famous cameo known as the "Malmaison." The Imperial Arsenal at Tsarskoë-Selo, contains an assemblage of arms and armor second to no other in Europe, and certainly the first as regards Oriental arms. From this, many pieces were selected and copied, several of which are richly ornamented and damascened in gold and silver. The collection of M. Michel Botkine, rich in objects of Italian cinque-cento, furnished examples of fine bronze door knockers. From Count Chéréméteff copies were obtained of specimens of old German and Russian plate, and two fine Louis XVI candelabra. Many pieces of plate were selected from the Treasury of the Kremlin, comprising Russian, German, and English work; some of the latter being presented by the Earl of Carlisle in his famous embassy to the Muscovite Court, in the year 1663, and by the King of Denmark three years before. The most interesting piece copied from the collection in the Romanoff House, is the equestrian statuette of Charles I of England, of Augsburg work, and sent as a present to the Tzar by the King himself.

The plate taken from the collection of the Count Bobrinski is chiefly remarkable for the silver centrepiece of English work, by Paul Lamerie (1733), and a fine silver salt of French work (1767), signed R. J. Auguste; while from the collection of Prince Galitzin we have a miniature tazza, of chalcedony mounted in gold, elaborately chased in figures and groups, and attributed to Cellini.

The churches and monasteries have supplied some specimens of Russian ecclesiastical work, but the selection made from their treasures is principally of secular plate, among the examples being many pieces of English, German and Russian domestic work, such as *bratina* or toasting cups.

In addition to these are the objects of gold, found at Nagy-Szent-Miklós, Hungary, in 1799, and now in the Imperial Art History Museum, Vienna.

All of the above-mentioned objects have been reproduced in facsimile by the electrotype process, and finished in silver, gilt, or bronze, to match the color of the originals. By this process the best specimens of the silversmith's art of all ages and of all times

can be made available to students, where it is impossible to approach the originals. It is to be hoped that the Museum will soon be in possession of a complete series of copies of the treasures of art of countries now inadequately represented.

J. H. B.

ENGLISH AND IRISH SILVER

THROUGH the kindness of Mr. George S. Palmer of New London, Conn., who has lent a portion of his fine collection of table plate, a new case has been filled in the Gold Room.

From the collection formed by the late R. H. Soden Smith, while at the South Kensington Museum, Mr. Palmer has obtained fifty-four mote skimmers, or tea strainer-spoons, of the XVIIIth century, with bowls pierced in every conceivable pattern, and the ends of handles pointed to clear the spouts of the tea-pots when clogged; and thirty-seven spoons of the XVIth and XVIIth centuries; puritan, apostle, seal-top, cleft-top, with rat-tails, from London, York, Norwich and Exeter. From the same collection there are two Elizabethan chalices with their paten covers. From other sources Mr. Palmer has an early three pronged fork, c. 1686, engraved with the arms of Molesworth, dug up in Covent Garden in 1882; a tea caddy by Paul Lamerie, 1745; a tea-urn, 1782; hot water kettle and stand, 1759; muffin-dish by Paul Storr, 1798; and a Tureen, 1759. All of these were made in London. From Ireland are: a sugar boat, loving cup, bowl, waiter and helmet creamer, of the XVIIIth century. Interesting specimens which are neither English nor Irish are a pair of Early Christian spoons of the IVth or Vth century, similar to those illustrated in the Catalogue of Early Christian Antiquities in the British Museum. In all, the collection numbers nearly one hundred and fifty pieces of silver.

J. H. B.

THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE MUSEUM

THE Publications of the Museum contained in the following list are on sale, or for distribution, at the catalogue-stands of the Museum. Members receive any or all of these, except No. 2, upon personal application at the Museum.